Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1804. [No. 970.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store.

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate } in boxes,
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles }
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,

FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 16.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Venaue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

Avariety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

January 24.

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hhds. } *New England Rum,*
56 bls. }
75 tons Plaister Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaister.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaister, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9. d

Notice.

To the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared, payable to them or their legal representatives, in ten days after this date.

By Order.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Jan. 2. (j3) d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

A large supply of superfine Eagle, Henry the 8th, and Merry Andrew

PLAYING CARDS,

and a few dozen blank Cards of a good quality.

Nov. 9. d

☞ Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For New-York,

The Schooner BETSEY,
T. BERRY, Master,
Now lying at the upper side Prince street wharf, will sail as soon as the weather permits. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Jan. 16. d

For Freight or Charter,

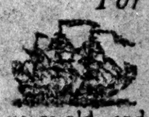
To any port of the U. States,
The new, fast sailing
Brig RISING SUN,
John Jenckes, Master;
lying at M'Clean's wharf; if said brig is not taken up in a few days, she will sail for Newport and Providence, having very excellent accommodations.

For sale on board said brig,

Sweet Cyder, Apples, Potatoes,
Cheese, Candles, Stone Lime,
Holland Gin,
8 chests Hyson and Souchong Tea,
13 boxes of China, coffee, tea and dining setts.

Jan. 18. d3t

For Charter or Sale,



THE SHIP
PRESIDENT,
About 240 tons burthen—Two years old, and a fast sailer.

For sale on very moderate terms if taken away immediately,

About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt,
And 50 barrels PORK

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 20. d

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf,

3000 bushels coarse Salt,
15 hhds W. India Rum,
30 pipes best Holland Gin,
150 bls. Beef and Pork,
A quantity of Soal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,
50 pieces of Russia Duck,
100 boxes mould and dipp'd tallow Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
7 hhds. and 80 bls. Sugar,
2 tons of Cordage assorted,
2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,
7 bales India Cottons,
A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of the best Ticking,
An assortment of playing and blank Cards,
Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,
Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glass, Hops,
Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. d

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of

GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass,

a few doors above the Washington Tavern. Looking Glass and Picture Frames made and

REGILT.

NEEDLE WORK

framed in a handsome manner,

And NAMES done on GLASS.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts the reasonableness of his charges and his affiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

☞ He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms.

Dec. 30. d3m

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and cassimeres, coating, forest cloth, kersey, and halfthicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, toilinett and swansdowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowlas, creas ard ticklenburgs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull mull and sprigg do fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves, French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6.4 sattin stripe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21.

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,
Coarse Salt,
Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th. eotf

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia, Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half qr. do.
20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck white Russia Sheeting, Drillings, Ravensduck, & &c.

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30 c

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

9 bales India cottons
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,
China, Longee and Pulicat do.
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 cases fur hats,
Table and tea sets china,
Barrels East India Sugar,
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,
Country gin, Malaga wine,
Red sole leather, and about 3 tons first quality Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold cheap,

Dec. 5. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30. d

To Rent,

For one or more years, that valuable

DISTILLERY AND MILL,

Late the Property of General GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, situated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexandria.

This Distillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected upon the late improved plan, with sheds for raising and fatning Hogs, also stalls for thirty Beeves.

In point of situation none can exceed it, the easy access to Maryland, will always ensure the greatest abundance of grain for carrying on the distilling business in its most extensive scale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to supply it. The mill will require some repairs, which will be done at the proprietor's expence; she has manufactured large quantities of Flour, and may easily pe made to do it again: To this mill is a cooper's shop, and a comfortable dwelling house. Application to be made to the subscriber, near the spot.

LAW, LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Jan. 21,

JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTOM AND STEWART, and for Sale at their Store.

DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1. d

A NEW PAMPHLET.

Just received and for sale at this office, (price 25 Cents.)

A Refutation of the Charges

Made by a writer under the signature of "Veritas," against the character of

GABRIEL JONES:

The lately acknowledged author being the Hon. *Philip Grymes*, Member of the Council of State.

In which every charge or insinuation against him in that libel is fully and clearly refuted.

Jan. 3. d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have lately received,

LINN's SECOND LETTER,

In answer to Dr. Priestley's Defence of his Pamphlet, entitled, Socrates and Jesus compared—62½ cents.

Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and

D'Israeli's Narrative Poems, 37½ cents.

December 16. d

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2 d

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King-Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has just received and for Sale,

40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
4 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
45 bags Pepper,
6 boxes womens' Morocco Shoes,

And a handsome assortment of India GOODS.

Dec. 27. d

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the season,

Oct. 17.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 16. d

Public Sale.

On the first day of June ensuing, will be sold, a moiety in fee simple, of

The 3 story Brick Dwelling House

situate in Prince street, at present in the occupancy of M. A. S. Swoope. Also, a moiety of

THREE TENEMENTS,

situate in King street, tenanted to Philip Conn and others. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

J. B. Swoope,
Administrator of E. B. Swoope, dec'd.

Jan. 20 tawt6 ‡

Public Sale,

Will be added to Friday's Sales,
Ten Hogsheads
First quality COFFEE,
and one bale of Plains.

ALSO,

On the same, independent of the articles already advertised, will be sold,

Fine and Second CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Coatings of various qualities, Velvets, &c. &c.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

Jan. 24.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,

The History and Adventures
OF
The Renowned Don Quixotte.

Translated from the Spanish of Cervantes, by Dr. SMOLLET.

In four vols. forming the 10th and 13th vols. of Conrad and Co's edition of Select Novels.

Price to subscribers—One Dollar per volume, to non-subscribers, One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents.

Jan. 20. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,

French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,

HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam,*

Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.

FRUIT—Apples, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.

NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shelbarks, &c.

ALSO,

A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.

Thomas Simms.

Who wishes to Sell or Rent,

his HOUSE on Prince street, opposite to George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase shall have a great bargain—it will sold for Cash, or bartered for West Goods.

Jan. 13. d

Just received and for Sale,

Sweet Cyder by the barrel,
Apples do.
N. England Rum do.
Candles by the box,
Pork by the barrel,
2000 lbs excellent R. Island Cheese,
Spiced Salmond in 2 and 4 gallon kegs,
Raisins by the box,
Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts,
Shelbarks, Chesnuts, sweet Oranges,
Limes, Lemons,
Green Grapes by the jar or pound,
Codfish for family use,
600 bushels R. I. Potatoes,

And a general assortment of Groceries.

A. WILLIS.

Jan. 12. d

PLAISTER OF PARIS

by the bushel or ton, for sale

By Wm. Hartshorne.

Jan. —.

FOR SALE,

A two story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, in the City of Washington, on very easy terms.

Thomas Patten.

Jan 18.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

January 19. e6t

STOLEN,

From the store door of the subscribers, on Saturday the 21st inst. one piece Twilled Black Striped Velvet, supposed to contain from 12 to 15 yards. Ten dollars will be given for the Velvet and Ten Dollars for apprehending and prosecuting the thief to conviction. Vendue Masters, Storekeepers and Taylors, are requested to Stop any person offering such good for sale.

BELL & WRAY.

Jan. 24.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

Debate on the bill fixing the SALARIES of certain Officers therein mentioned.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Sandford said the information imparted by the gentleman from Virginia had enabled him to give a correct vote on this subject; before he did which he should trouble the House with a few observations. His ill state of health had not permitted him to attend to the progress of the bill before the committee, and when he before rose he was new to the subject. But from the remarks which had dropped from different gentlemen in the course of this debate he had found no reasons that satisfied his mind of the propriety of a reduction of the salaries of the officers contemplated in this bill. He, on the contrary, believed those salaries were at present full low enough. It was a maxim with him, unless good reasons were offered for the reduction of salaries, to be in favor of continuing them; and no such reasons had he heard. It had been stated by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Clay) that the wages of a member of that House amounted only to about the rate of 800 dollars a year: that statement was incorrect; calculating for the year at the rate *per diem* they would amount to about 2,100 dollars a year, and in the case of members, living remote from the seat of government, to about 2,500 dollars. He would ask the House to recollect the difference between his services, and those of a head of a department; and yet he received more than half of the compensation made to the highest officers under the government, excepting the President and Vice-President. Mr. S. said he was clearly of opinion, for these and other reasons, that the salaries should continue to stand as they then did.

Mr. Skinner rose, and made some preliminary remarks not distinctly heard. He then said, his opinion was that this place was more expensive than any within the United States. Comparing the expences here with those in the east wing of the continent, they bore no proportion. Gentlemen say these are war salaries; and is there not now a state of war in Europe? Would it then be wise, when these salaries were formed under circumstances arising out of war, to reduce them at the commencement of another war before its effects are known? He drew, in his mind, a distinction between increasing salaries, and continuing them after such increase. At the time these salaries were increased, it had been stated as a reason for the increase that we were about removing the seat of government to this place; but he believed it had been opposed on this ground, that it would be best to wait until the government was removed, when, being here, the necessary expences could be better ascertained.

Much has been said of economy. Mr. Skinner said he had never been for fixing the compensation of officers so low as not to admit the highest talents. True economy, in his opinion, consisted in saving unnecessary expences; and this would be effected by filling the first offices of the government with the best men in the union. Let it be recollected too that these officers have been arraigned before the public until the weapons of slander had broken harmless at their feet. Was this a time to reduce their compensations? Such a measure would surely be most indiscreet, as it might produce an impression of demerit on their part. It would also be an act of ingratitude to the people. Mr. Skinner stated his belief, that, so far as related to his constituents, the present salaries were deemed no greater than the officers merited, and not more than sufficient to support them. He said he was against continuing useless systems that involved expence; but should be one of the last to reduce the salary annexed to an office of the first importance. He had never been in the habit of contemplating a deduction of these salaries or of relying upon the patriotism of officers. He believed the best way was to give salaries to the public officers that would enable them to live comfortably. Suppose the patriotism of the gentlemen now in office should not induce them to continue in place at reduced compensations, would we be able to select men of the first talents to supply the vacancy? He did not believe they would. He should, therefore, vote for the highest sum.

The question was then taken on filling the blank with 5,000 dollars, and carried—Ayes 78.

On a motion of Mr. J. Randolph the blank respecting the salary of the Secretary of the Treasury was filled with 5,000 dollars.

Mr. J. Randolph then moved to fill the blank respecting the salary of the Secretary of War with 4,500 dollars, which was carried—Ayes 75—as was a similar motion respecting the Secretary of the Navy with the same sum.

On a motion to fill the blank respecting the Attorney General with 3,000 dollars, Mr. J. Clay asked for information; the reasons in favor of the salaries allowed to the other officers, did not, in his opinion, hold good in this case. He moved to fill the blank with 2,000 dollars.

(Debate to be continued.)

MONDAY, January 23.

Mr. Dennis moved that the House should take up for consideration his motion so to vary the duties imposed on imported articles as to reduce those on brown sugar.

Motion lost—Ayes 29.

The House went into a committee of the whole Mr. J. Smith in the chair—on the bill for the better direction of the collectors of the respective ports of the United States in granting to seamen certificates of citizenship.

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment, and the House ordered it to a third reading.

Dr. Mitchill presented a memorial from the convention of delegates of the several state societies for the manumission of slaves assembled at Philadelphia, praying that Congress will in the organization of the government of Louisiana, prohibit the importation of slaves.

Referred to the committee on the government of Louisiana.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Varnum in the chair—on the report of a select committee on the bill from the Senate, for dividing the Indiana territory into two separate governments.

After a short debate the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bryan moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to bring in a bill fixing the permanent salaries of those officers whose salaries were increased by an act passed on the 2nd of March, 1799, &c.

Mr. J. Clay enquired whether such a resolution was in order, a similar one having been decided upon before.

The Speaker said it was in order, as the former resolution was general, and this particular.

Resolution agreed to—Ayes 52—Noes 43.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1804.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 14, 1804.

Mr. Samuel Smith, from the committee appointed on the 12th of December last, on that subject, requested and obtained leave to bring in the following bill:

A BILL,

Further to protect the Seamen of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander of any public ship or other vessel of any foreign nation shall have taken or impressed from on board any ship or other vessel of the United States, any seamen, mariner, or other person, (not being a civil or military officer, or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said nation shall be at war,) to prohibit by proclamation, every person residing within the United States, or its territories, from affording aid, succour, or provisions of whatsoever kind, to such ship or vessel; and any pilot or other person residing within the United States, who shall (after such prohibition shall be made known, and before the same shall be revoked) afford aid, succour, or provisions as aforesaid, to such ship or other vessel, and thereof be convicted shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, not exceeding one year, and fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Be it further enacted, That from and after day of next, whenever full and sufficient testimony shall be produced, that the commander or commanders of public armed vessels of any foreign nation, have impressed or taken from on board any ship or vessel of the United States, while on passage to or from any port or place, any seamen, mariner or other person (not being a civil or a military officer or soldier of the said foreign nation, or of any other sovereignty with which the said foreign nation shall be at war) the president shall be, and he hereby is authorised, if he shall deem it expedient, to prohibit by proclamation, the landing from on board any ship or other vessel of the foreign nation (whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid) any goods, wares, or merchandize, within any of the ports of the United States, or its territories; and also to prohibit the landing of any ship or vessel of such nation within any of the ports or territories of the United State; *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel of the nation whose commander or commanders have offended as aforesaid, and which shall arrive within any of the ports of the U. States, or its territories, to remain with their cargoes on board or to proceed to any place without the jurisdiction of the U. S. *And provided also*, that any ship or vessel of such nation (which may have been partly laden at the time such proclamations shall be made known) shall be permitted to depart with the lading thereon board, to the port of destination of such ship or vessel.

ST. JOHN's, (ANT.) Dec. 12.

The following is a translation of a Proclamation published at Guadaloupe 10 days ago.

In the name of the French Republic,

PROCLAMATION.

Augustus Ernouf, General of Division, Captain General of Guadaloupe and its dependencies.

Citizen Inhabitants,

The English for some time past have announced great preparations against the French colonies—their emissaries exagerate the strength of the forces which they say compose this armament; their partizans endeavour by subtile means, to give an air of truth to these hostile rumours, and endeavour to instill a sentiment of terror, into the minds of the peaceable inhabitants of this government, in order to gain time to rally together some obscure individuals, basely sold to the interest of England.

Although judging in a military and political point of view of the present situation of the two nations, we ought to despise the menaces of an enemy who has much greater reason to dread an invasion than we have, still prudence requires us to adopt such measures as may dissipate these reports, compose the minds of our peaceable inhabitants and preserve that tranquility to which this colony has at length been restored.

The instant I learnt the rupture of the negociations between the two powers, I availed myself of the different resources of nature and art for the defence of this country—I immediately issued the necessary orders to the different chiefs of the army. The commandants of the militia, those of the line and the directors of the artillery received my particular instructions—Nothing remains for me now to do citizens but to point out to you the line of conduct which it will be proper for you to follow with me, as chief of the colony, and that which I shall pursue towards you; and in order that no person may plead ignorance, I announce it to you in the most solemn manner.

1st. As soon as it shall be certainly known that an invasion is intended on the part of the enemy, every inhabitant summoned by his commander, shall immediately repair to the post assigned to him.

2d. Every owner of slaves shall carry with him four domestics of colour selected from those in whom he places the most confidence.—These men upon arriving at the post assigned to their master shall receive arms.

3d. Every inhabitant able to carry arms, who shall refuse to march upon receiving orders to do so from the chief of his battalion, shall be deemed as a traitor to his country, arrested as such, and delivered over to a council of war, to be tried within 24 hours.

4th. Every person who with seditious designs shall endeavour to lessen the confidence due to government, or shall attempt to disseminate alarm by obscure and perfidious means, amongst the peaceable inhabitants, shall in like manner be arrested and delivered over to a council of war.—And whoever knows of the designs and measures of the enemy and conceals them from the government shall be considered as an accomplice and adherent.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe!

A glorious career opens itself before you. Banish from your minds the false and dishonourable idea, that the enemy of the French name can protect your property. The secret of the cabinet of St. James is at length known. Her end is the ruin of our colonies, the destruction of our commerce, and the abolition of that benign government which protects you. Let your conduct imitate that of the mother country. The French know the perfidity and injustice of the English government, and rally round the First Consul to offer him their hearts and their devotion: this noble enthusiasm has been spontaneous and general. The great Buonaparte expects the same homage from the colonies. He will judge of your exertions, and hold you responsible for your conduct: His wise and powerful government can either punish or reward.

Have you not already resisted the attack of the English; and if they dare again to present themselves, are you not familiarized to the dangers of war? are there not many among you who have received honorable wounds? The soldiers of the

…re your brave companions, who have fought so …ilantly for you, are again ready to spill their …lood in defence of your persons and property. It …s your interest to second them. If protected by …he superior fire of their vessels, the enemy should …ccomplish a landing, notwithstanding our united …ffirts; if (which I take to be impossible) the …valour of Frenchmen should fail to bury them in …he waves, as soon as they land upon our soil—…Fellow citizens you know the kind of warfare which …his country is so particularly adapted to! Fire, …sword, difficult marches, an unwholsome climate, …will all contribute to destroy an enemy, who har…rassed without intermission, by disadvantages, …skirmishes, will have no resources to repair their …losses; we will rush upon them with the rapidity …of thunder, as well as upon the habitations of …such perfidious Frenchmen as shall declare in their …favor, and unable to discharge those debts with which …they are overwhelmed.

Inhabitants of Guadaloupe,

I desire nothing but your happiness; (every …day convinces you of it) all my solicitude is for …your welfare; my principles are invariable; I …rely upon men of honor, as they ought to rely …upon me.

Given at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 19th …Frimaire, (11th December) the twelfth year of the Republic, 1803.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

☞ *The Ladies*

Of Alexandria are respectfully informed that a Sleigh is provided for their accommodation in going to the Ball THIS EVENING those desiring its attendance will please leave word at Mr. Gadsby's Bar.

The Managers.

Our readers are presented with a very interesting article of foreign news under the Petersburg head below. It appears to be the policy of our present administation, if not to go to war with Great Britain, at least to come very near it, and to blow up the embers of resentment, which some other admistation after them will have to extinguish by great consessions, or suffer their country and its commerce to be involved in the flames of war. Such it was long since predicted would be the case, whenever the renewal of the British treaty should be entered into between Mr. Jefferson and that country; and this, like many other predictions of the federalists concerning this man, is but too likely to be fulfilled.

The paper from which the above mentioned foreign news is taken, says "A member of the legislature has received a letter from colonel Mercer, who accompanied colonel Monroe to Europe, stating that there was every prospect of an immediate peace between France and Great Britain; that there would be a change of ministry in England—Sheridan and Fox coming in—and that Bonaparte had determined to settle down the government of France upon true republican principles."

(Fed. Gaz.)

PETERSBURG, January 13.

IMPORTANT.

The Editors of the Intelligencer have been politely handed a London paper of November 12th, (The Morning Post) received by the ship Protectress, arrived at City Point, containing the following important article, in relation to the twelfth article of the treaty between this country and Great Britain, which had expired, agreeably to the provisioner of the treaty. We hasten to lay it before our readers, not doubting it will receive the serious attention of every friend to the commercial interests of the country.

London November 12.

COMMERCE WITH AMERICA.

While the attention and activity of government appear to be wholly engroced by invasive preperations of the enemy, and by the preparatory measures on our own part to meet and frustrate them; and while the thoughts and anxiety of the nation at large seem exclusively to be intent on this more than gigantic and impending peril, other topics of great commercial interest, and high political consequence, must naturally intermix and blend themselves with these more ponderous considerations. though, for the moment, they may be overlooked by the public, or merge altogether in the sea of difficulties, by which we are threatened more immediately to be overwhelmed. The renewal of hostilities between France and Great Britain has naturally furnished the rivals and the enemies of either power to avail themselves of the difficulties in which such an event must necessarily involve the two principal belligerents. Nations, like individuals, will eagerly seize on every favorable occasion to promote their respective interests, and to remove every obstacle and embarrassment by which they may in more inauspicious times have been obstructed and depressed. Thus, since the breaking out of a French war with France, several treaties or renewals of treaties have been demanded, entered into, and negociated between Great Britain and the northern powers, principally relating to the privileges of neutrals, the right of search, and the contraband of war.—Whatever difficulties might have arisen from these discussions, we have had reason to hope, not only that they were removed, but that new advantages and facilities have been obtained in our favor. Of this the late treaty with Sweden is a satisfactory instance. But as we imagined ourselves thereby to be more disentangled from our perplexities, we seemed little to expect that difficulties and disagreements would have arisen up in a quarter from whence we were more inclined to flatter ourselves with friendship and favor than to dread enmity and obstruction. Little did we seem to expect (by WE, we mean the PUBLIC,) that at the present moment, a moment so big with other dangers, from a far other and more formidable foe, the attention and exertions of government should be distracted by an unseasonable or unreasonable claims on the part of America. Yet little as the public at large seem now to be aware of it; perhaps upon no topic is the mind of government more detained and urged at the present moment than on the revision, principally of the twelfth article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce, &c. &c. between his Majesty and the United States of America, concluded in 1794, and conditionally ratified in 1795. The general stipulations of that treaty are too numerous and diffused now to admit of a detailed examination; but the spirit and tendency of the whole treaty almost wholly rested, more especially as to its future consequences, upon the twelfth article of which, for the convenience and satisfaction of our readers we now insert the following copy:

[*Here follows the twelfth article of Mr. Jay's treaty, prescribing the mode in which commerce is to be carried on between the United States and the British West India Islands.*]

The thirteenth article contains nearly the same stipulation respecting the trade of America in the sea ports and harbours of the British territories in the East Indies. It has already been observed, that the 12th article formed the main hinge upon which was to turn the future force and execution of this treaty, which fully appears from

Art. 28.—"It is agreed that the first ten articles of this treaty shall be permanent, and that the subsequent articles, except the twelfth, shall be limited in their duration to twelve years, to be computed from the day on which the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged, but fully subject to this condition—that whereas the said twelfth article will expire, by the limitation therein contained, at the end of two years from the signing of the preliminary, or other articles of peace, which shall terminate the present war in which his majesty is engaged, it is agreed, that proper measures shall, by concert, be taken for bringing the subject of that article into amicable treaty and discussion, so early before the expiration of the said term, as that new arrangements on that head may at that time be perfected, and ready to take place; but if it should *unfortunately* happen, that his majesty and the United States, should not be able to agree on such new arrangements, in *that* case, all the articles of this treaty, except the first *ten*, shall then cease and expire together."

This is the *unfortunate* issue which the above article seemed to have in perespective, and which constitutes the principal ground of the discussion in which we understand that ministers are now deeply engaged. Under any other circumstances, the points in dispute might be easily adjusted; but when so many other more momentous concerns are at stake, and when we know that the craft, malice, and intrigue of our great enemy will continually and anxiously blow their pestilential breath on every little sore that may break out in the body of any other state, till they fester and inflame it into acrimonious virulence, we may easily imagine how much they endeavor to irritate the temper of the United States; of themselves, perhaps, too sanguinely disposed to derive or extort advantages from the present perplexities and perilous posture of British affairs. The renewal of this treaty, we are credibly informed, has for some time back formed a principal object of the discussions of the consular cabinet, and is now under the serious consideration of the government of this country. The American government is said to hold the most lofty and menacing language respecting their just pretensions. They strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, either on their trade, or the amount of their tonnage: the arguments they urged to enforce a compliance with their demands are backed by threats which we can never imagine they would seriously attempt to carry into effect. Indeed these threats are of a nature which prudence persuades us from detailing, but which would seem to aim a severe blow at the general commercial interests of this country, and which would prove fatal to the commercial existence of many respectable individuals. It is well known that the trade of America, in West India and East India articles, with the continent of Europe, most especially with France has of late considerably encreased; and in proportion to its growing prosperity, will they naturally be anxious to engage it, or at least to preserve it undiminished and unstrained.

Such a disposition on their part, their obvious interest must prompt them to entertain; it is for us to examine how far it may be reconcilable with ours. Mr. Monroe is said to have received fresh instructions from his government to press this point with every possible urgency; nor are his exertions and discretion solely to be relied on; but another negociator, we believe, a Mr. Lane, is expected soon to arrive from America, in order to give additional force and activity to the pending negociation. Ministers will no doubt, feel the importance of continuing to maintain a friendly understanding with the United States; but as their coolness and moderation will no doubt, admonish them against any harsh or violent extremity, so also are we inclined to hope that their energy and firmness will preserve them from any unworthy condescension, or pusillanimous confession.

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The following is copied from one of our latest London papers:

"A Cabinet Council was held on Friday and Saturday which sat for several hours each day. The subject of deliberation was supposed to be the discussions pending between this country and America, relative to the construction of the 12th Article of the treaty of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the United States in 1794. By this article the Americans are restricted from trading to any of our ports or settlements in vessels above the burthen 70 tons. They now strongly remonstrate against any restriction or limitation whatever, and it is said they hold very lofty language respecting their pretentions. This subject, we understand, occupies at present much of the attention and anxiety of Ministers. Upon a question of such delicacy and importance, we forbear at present to make any comment. It is one, however, which involves, not only the existence of many respectable individuals, but even the general commercial interest of this country."

The following is from the London Evening Post of the 12th November:

"Some difficulties of a commercial nature, relative to the trade of the West India Islands, are now under the consideration of Ministers; but we have little doubt that every thing will be easily adjusted to the satisfaction of both nations; we, however, think, that if America be very impatient and urgent at the present, it is both indecorous and unfair; as a nation engaged in defending its existence, as we are, ought not to be pressed by a friendly power on any subject that is of a nature to admit of delay, which must be the case with every commercial regulation."

—

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated the 22d November, 1803.

"The contagious disease continues at Malaga, where the government has cut off all communication with the port and harbor, as it committed great ravages there—one half of the inhabitants of the city fled, yet by last account 70 to 80 are carried off daily—our government admits no vessels to anchor in this bay, from the coast of Spain between Cadiz and Alicant."

—

Gibraltar, October 22 —Nine corsairs sailed from algiers, on the 16th of September on a cruize to the Eastward.—The Portuguese line of battle ship Vasco de Gama, appeared off the harbor on the 26th: and on the following day, four of the Portuguese officers in captivity, received each 1000 bastinadoes for a supposed connection with Moorish women.

—

COLONEL BUTLER.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The order for the disobedience of which col. Butler has been arrested, was to the best of our recollection, issued in the spring of 1801, at Fort Adams, by gen. Wilkinson, in nearly the following words:

"GENERAL ORDERS. For the health, convenience and accommodation of the troops, the hair is to be CROPPED without exception of persons, and *the General will give the example.*"

This order was transmitted to the different military posts through the accustomed channels; and we believe was *generally* received with *horror* and *disgust*. At *one* post particularly (Fort Mifflin) we feel no hesitation in asseuting this to be the case universally. The officers obeyed the imperious and arbitrary mandate, but they obeyed with chagrin and silent indignation; and it required every possible exertion to suppress the spirit of discontent, amounting almost to mutiny, which appeared among the garrison on that occasion; one soldier particularly, who had always been remarked for the martial neatness of his dress, arms, &c. addressed his commanding officer, and observed, "that he had faithfully served his country many years, (17 or 18;) that the period of his present engagement would expire in a short time and entreated he might not be discharged from an honorable service with that humiliating appearance which formerly designated the *convicts at the wheel barrow* in Pennsylvania."

[*Mississippi Herald.*]

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From a London Paper.——The following is a translation of a *pasquinade* pasted on the base of the *Statue of Victory*, on Bonaparte's having complied with the petitions of his fellellites, not to embark his sacred person for the *invasion* of England:

Our pr-yers are heard! no adverse fate,
On seas shall foil our mighty chief,
Sure, to protect the Gallic State,
He deigns, great soul—to save HIMSELF!

Extract from an Act of the Corporation of Alexandria, for the Extinguishment of Fires.

Sec. 7 th. It any person who shall be present at any Fire, shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or directions of any officer who shall be appointed by any Fire Company now established, or which may be hereafter established, declaring him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Five Dollars*: Provided the name of such officer shall have been published in one of the public prints printed in the

At an annual meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, held at Cooper's Tavern on Monday, Jan. 9, 1804, the following officers were elected for the present year, viz.

Aaron Hewes, 1st, William Patton, 2d, John Hunter, 3d — *Commanders.*
Walter Blunt, William Halley, John Longdon, — *Subordinate Directors.*
James M'Guire, Charles M'Knight, Joseph Thornton, Matthew Robinson, — *Regulators.*
John Morris, Ephraim Evans, John Horner, — *Trustees.*

Jan. 26. d4w

Just received and for Sale
By William Cath,
King street
44 barrels best brown
TANNERS' OIL.
ALSO
30 bls. of Mackerel of the first quality.
Jan. 26. 1aw

Madeira Wine.
16 pipes London particular Wine,
2 qr. casks do. do.
Received per sch'r Ploughby, via Norfolk, for sale on a liberal credit by
J. and T. Vowell.
Jan. 6 d

Fishing Landings.

I have three Fishing Landings to Rent, said to be inferior to none on the Potomac. The terms will be encouraging.
Wm. H. Foote.
Jan. 25. 2aw4w

MAHOGANY FURNITURE.

JOHN B. TAYLOR,
Cabinet Maker,
King-Street, next door but one to the Printing Office of the Advertiser,
Has received from the manufactory of Coleman & Taylor, Baltimore, PLAIN AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, consisting of—
Celleret side boards, side board tables with marble tops, secretaries, book cases, bureaus, work tables, candle stands, card tables, dining and breakfast tables, which he offers for sale low.
He respectfully offers his service to the public generally. All orders shall be punctually attended to.
Jan. 2*. d6t eo

Received this day, and for Sale
On moderate terms,
Fifty Firkins of Choice BUTTER,
and a few barrels of
LINSEED OIL,
of a superior quality.
PETER HEISKELL,
Upper end of King street.
Jan. 23. d4t.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY, about 13 years of age, smart and active, about the right size to take into the house as a waiter, for information apply to the Printer hereof.
January 23. d6t

Wanted to Hire,

A MAN COOK—For one well equainted with his business generous wages will be given. Apply to the Printer.
December 27. d

☞ Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which child. ren are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and he dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper. he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders.	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Bad tenneſs,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a lyeing in bed after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer ger Foron. Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; containing nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH, Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow. Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

TOWNSEND & PLUMB

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received and opened for sale, on Fairfax street, near the corner of Prince street, a handsome assortment of Ladies and Gentlemens'

SHOES:

Ladies' kid, Morocco and leather, with and without heels.

Spangled kid, with and without heels.

Misses Morocco and leather.

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes.

Boys' do. do.

Childrens' Morocco and leather, with a number of other kinds of shoes wholesale and retail.

Great attention will be paid to those who will please to favour them with their custom.

Oct. 29. d3m

IN THE PRESS,

And will be published in a few days,

By ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,

Booksellers and Stationers, King street,

THE

New American Clerk's Magazine,

AND

YOUNG CONVEYANCER'S

POCKET COMPANION:

CONTAINING

All the necessary forms of—Articles of Agreement, Bonds, Bills, Recognizances, Leases and Releases Letters and Powers of Attorney, Awards, Bills of Sale, Gifts, Grants, Assignments, Mortgages, Surrenders, Jointures, Covenants, Copartnerships, Declarations, Letters of License, &c.

WITH

Necessary directions for making Distresses for Rent, &c. as the law between Landlord and Tenant now stands.

THE WHOLE

Made conformable to the Laws of the United States, and adapted more particularly to the State of Virginia.

R. and J. GRAY have lately received a few copies of the Revised Code of Virginia Laws

Jan. 12. 1d

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of Trust from Joseph White Harrison, of Fairfax county, to the subscribers, we will offer for sale, for cash, on Wednesday the 29th day of February, on the Premises,

The TRACT of LAND,

on which the said JOSEPH W. HARRISON *now lives—Containing about*

Three Hundred and Six Acres,

situated within twelves miles of Alexandria, and the same distance from the City of Washington, and George Town.

JACOB HOFFMAN,
R. I. TAYLOR.

January 24. eods

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about 5 or 6 weeks ago, a negro wench named RACHEL. She is a small woman, about five feet in height, and 33 years old; rather of a thin make—Her colour is very black, and her nose not so flat as is usual in negroes. She has rather a shrill voice and is pert; she is a field negro, and went off with a cotton dress, but may change her cloaths—Her father is a black man named Tom, who recovered his freedom a year or two ago, of Mr. N. Crawford of Maryland, and I am told now lives in Alexandria, Washington or George-Town—He is an African upwards of 60 years old, and has gashes on his cheeks; it is probable the wench may be harboured by him, or by a half sister of hers called Winney, belonging to Mrs. Brown near Alexandria. The above reward will be given if taken up any where out of the state, and secured so that I get her again, or Twenty Dollars if taken within the state, and not more than 30 miles from home, and for every mile over that distance what the law allows if delivered to

T. BLACKBURN.

Rippon Lodge, near Dumfries (Virg.)
Jan. 24th, 1804. eaw3w

ELEGANT EDITION OF *The HOLY BIBLE.*

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subscription, (in four handsome octavo volumes)

THE HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testaments,

CONDITIONS,

It shall be printed on a superfine wove paper with an elegant new type.

The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars* per vol. in boards, or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, handsomely bound and lettered.

To those who subscribe for several copies, a discount will be made, proportioned to the number subscribed for.

THE advantage of having this invaluable Book printed on a large type, and, at the same time, in portable and convenient volumes, appears so evident, that the encouragement necessary to warrant an undertaking of such magnitude, is confidently expected; a portable volume would often be taken up, in a moment of leisure, when the size of a large, unwieldy folio, would operate as an apology for leaving it unopened, in this way, small portions of time would be profitably employed, which might otherwise be totally lost. To large families a Bible in volumes, affording an opportunity for several to read at once, may sometimes be peculiarly convenient: it seems superfluous to add much on this subject—suffice it to say that no reasonable expence or pains shall be spared to render this edition of the Holy Scriptures both correct and elegant.

The above work is in press, and will be finished about the end of the present year.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. and J. Gray, King street, where a specimen of the paper and printing may be seen.

The Executors

Of Mr. William Triplett, deceased, have an anxious wish to settle the estate accounts with the Court as soon as possible, they hereby give notice to the legatees, and others having unliquidated accounts, that they bring them forward for settlement, on or before the 15th instant. The legatees are requested particularly to attend to this notice, as the executors cannot proceed to make the dividend of such part or parts of the estate, as hath come to their hands, until such accounts are given in, adjusted and settled.

They will Sell,

for ready money, at Mr. Gadsby's tavern, on Saturday the 28th inst. three BANK SHARES of the augmented Stock of the Alexandria Bank, and on Monday the 30th inst. on the premises,

They will Sell

the Tract of LAND called MARBLE HILL, on which Mr. William Triplett now lives; the number of acres will be ascertained by actual survey previous to the sale. This land is fertile and tolerably improved; on it are a good frame house, (on a most elegant situation) a kitchen, meat house, corn house, stable, garden and orchards of good fruit trees. This land lies about two miles from Colchester, one and an half from the Occoquan Mills, where there are high prices given for every kind of country produce. The terms of sale for the land will be the same as heretofore made known on the sale of the other tracts. On the same day, and at the same place,

Will be Sold,

Mr. Triplett's right and interest he had in a Pew, No. ——, in Pohick Church, together with a few articles not sold at the Round Hill sale.

Charles Little,
George Triplett, } Ex'tors
Of Wm. Triplett.

Jan. 10. d30J

TO LET,

A good three story BRICK HOUSE,

On Prince-street, lately occupied by Mr. Lawrence, between the stores of Mr. Ramsey and Mr. Hodgson, possession will be immediately given—for terms apply to AARON HEWES, who lives four doors above, or to

JOHN HARPER, Sen't

Dec. 10. eo

To be Rented,

A two story frame HOUSE, and a large LOT for a Garden, with a Well of good water at the door, on Duke street, about three squares to the eastward of the Stone Bridge: possession may be had immediately.

Also,

A Lot about 34½ feet on Potomac strand, extending westward about 80 feet, to an alley. This may be rented for about ten years, and, perhaps, on ground rent forever. This lot is very near to Wolfe street and Kirk's wharf.

Wm. Hartshorne.

1 Mo. 3. eo

☞ My residence hereafter will be in Fredericksburg. I shall continue to attend the county courts of Prince William and Stafford, the district courts of Fredericksburg and Hay-Market, the Richmond chancery district court, and the court of appeals. My clients may see me during every Prince William Court (commencing on the first Monday in each month) at the same office in which I have hitherto done business in Dumfries.

Benjamin Botts.

Jan. 13.

DAILY BY PRINTED
S. SNOWDEN.